Georgia Know Nothing Platform Nothings of Georgia held a State Convention in Macon, on the 8th inst., and adopted the following de-

1. The maintenance of this Union of co-equit sovereign ties, as our fathers made it, as the paramount political od—paramount in its adaptation to the security of our bits and the happiness of the people.

2. The means by which we propose to maintain this is, edience to the constitution of the United States, and all its passed in pursuance thereof as sacredly obligatory on initividuals and States.

3. We recard the great doctobes of religious liberty.

our government—as well settled and as firmly os-ed as the right of trial by jury and the writ of corpus, and therefore we will oppose the eleva-office of any and all persons who deny the great can dectrine of liberty of conscience, or who favor on of Church and State, or who recognize any civil nee to any foreign power, prince or potentate

anturalised under our existing laws, and we invite an of the American party.

5. The territory of the United States we regard as the common preperty of all the States as co-equal sovereignities, and as such open to settlement by the citizens of the States with taker property as a matter of right; and the no power resides either in Congress or the Territorial Legislature, or the people of the Territories while a Territory, to exclude from settlement in any Territory any portion of the ottsens of this republic with their property legally held in the States from which they emigrate. We repudiate, therefore, the doctrine commonly called squatter sovereignty in the Territories.

6. The right to vote is a privilege of citizenship, and should not be extended to foreign emigrants in a Territory before they are naturalized.

7. The agitation of the subject of slavery should cease. The rights of the South are plain, palpable, well defined and well understood, and we believe they should not one of the constitutional rights and our right of property in slaves. Georgia has solemnly declared what she will regard as future grievaness on this subject, and what her romedy will be when these grievances shall be inflicted. We still stand by the Georgia platform. We believe the continuous agitation of this subject, either by an attempt to restore the Mascuri compromise line, or in any other way, is made by seltish politicians for personal and party promotion, and is harfull to the South, the isstitution of slavery, and the permanency of the Union.

And having been represented in none of the Conventions, which have presented candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and being left free to select the men who, in our opinion, are best calculated to meet the present crisis in our national affairs, and believing it not the foreign control of the conventions and nationality which se emi-

rtaining confidence in the integrity, patriotism and of Andrew J. Ronelson of Tennessee, we do hereby ate him as our candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BREAKING UP OF THE PREE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

LEAVENWOITH COUNTY, K. T., July 7, 1856.

Many, if not all, of yourfreaders are anxious to know what took place at Topeka on the 4th inst., and, as I was an eyewitness. I take the liberty of communicating the facts as they occurred.

as they occurred.

a resolution of the "bogus Legislature," at its ses-By a resolution of the "bogus Legislature," at its ses-sion in March last, it was cetermined that that body should reassemble at Topeka on the 4th of July, 1863, for the purpose of enacting laws for the "State of Kansas." As this was nothing more or less than an attempt to establish a government over this Territory, in place of that created by Congress, and as this was to be done by means of a secret military organization, it could be con-

that body. To this end, acting Governor Woodson, Marshal Donaldson and Colonel Sumner, with about eight
companies of the First cavalry, and United States Attorney Isacks, were encamped near Topeka on the 34
inst.

The abolitionists were in convention here for a day or
two previous, and military companies with dram and
fife were parading the streets. This military lurn out was
under the pretext of a celebration of the Fourth, and oa
this account it was deemed inexpedient to interfere with
them, notwithstanding it was an organization "outside
of the law." In the afternoon a deputat on came down
to camp for the purpose of learning wast course would
be taken in case the "Legislature" should meet. Those
persons did not represent themselves as authorized to
represent their friends, but there can be no doubt that
they were. The object of this committee was also to flad
out how far they would be permitted to go, and whether
the members would be arrested, or if the military
would take them in hand. There was no disposition on the
part of the officers to disguise or minoe matters, and they
were totd that it was determined not to permit a meetling of their "Legislature." They wanted to know if
they would be permitted to meet, call the roll and then
adjourn to another day, with the view of keeping up their
organization. The opinion of the officers was unanimous
that they could not meet for any purpose whatever, and
that to prevent them from keeping up their organization. The opinion of the officers was unanimous
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that to prevent them from keeping up their organization. The opinion of the officers was unanimous
that they could not meet for any purpose whatever, and
that the provent them from keeping up their organization.

The colone and acting
Governor would send up a proclamation avowing their
purpose, no attempt would be made to organize. A
this was a matter of great public concern, and prebably
pregnant with important results, proclamations were
sent up early t

evident that the object of the deputation was to to go, so that they could make as much for "buncombe" as possible, without endangering their precious persons from a charge of treason or criminal prosecutions. The question of resistance was discussed, and from the speeches made in the Convention one would have felt certain that a collision would be inevitable; but at the appointed time (12 M.) Col. Summer, with his command, and Marshal Bonalson, went up to the 'State House,' Two or three companies of armed abolitionists were formed in front of the House, under the pretext of a banner presentation, when there can be but little doubt that had the United States Marshal gone up to arrest them with only a few men, then these companies could have prevented him from doing so, and the 'Legislature' could have met and adjourned over to another day, thereby perpetualing their organization. This circumstance will account for the necessity of the presence of Col. Summer's command, which was formed upon the ground occupied by the abolition troops, who left in doustance will account for the necessity of the presence of Col. Summer's command, which was formed upon the ground occupied by the abolition troops, who left in double quick time. Colonel Summer then entered the State Bouse, followed by a large number of the members, a growd of chizens, abolition troops, ladies, &c., amilist shouts, yells and confusion. The roll having been called it became known that a majority of the "Legislature" answered to their names; some of them declined answering at all. This done the Colonel told them in a manner that clearly meant that he would do what he said, that they must disperse or be arrested; and the Marshal in a like manner told them the same; upon this information they nill left the ball. Col. S. then requested those persons claiming to const tute the Senate to meet him in their chamber, which they did, all other persons but the Marshal having been excluded; and when there, told them that in the discharge of his duties he should require a pledge of honor that they would not meet, organize or attempt, then, or at any future time, (under their present organization.) to pass any act of a legislative character. To this proposition they were not well disposed to assent, and gave as a reason that they would not pledge themselves for absent members, "to which the Marshal replied that a quorum of the members were present, eccording to their own statement, and that if each of them did not give a pledge st honor to this demand he would arrest every one of them before they should leave the room. They then consonted, but demand he would arrest every one of them before they should leave the room. They then consonted, but demand he would arrest every one of them before they should leave the room. They then consonted, but demand he would arrest every one of them before they should leave the room. They then consonted, but demand he would arrest every one of them before they should leave the room. They then consonted, but demand one of the most treasonable bodies that ever as nember of miles

The Florida Railroad.—A person connected with the operations of the Florida Railroad, has given us some interesting details respecting its progress and prospects. As may be recollected, it connects Fermandina, on the Atlantic, with Codar Keys, in the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 140 miles. The road was only commenced on the 1st of Oxboer last, and there are already thirty miles of it graded and ready for the iron, and one and one third mile of trestie bridging, and the only drawbridge on the line of the road, completed. Such rapid progress is highly creditable to the contractors, commenting, as they did, at an isolated point, having to collect from remote sources laborers, tools, provisions, and materials of every description.

One theusand tops of iron for this road have been shipped from New York to Fernandina. Four thousand tons of iron have recently been purchased in England for the road; fifteen hundred of which have been already shipped for Fernandina, and the balance will be shipped during this month. These purchases will ston fifty miles of the road, and it is the intention of the company to have it all laid down by the first of February next, at farthest, so as to have fity miles of the road, and it is the intention of the company to have it all laid down by the first of February next, at farthest, so as to have fity miles of the road opened for business at that time. A decomotive and cars will be shipped from Philadelphia for Fernandina address the substitution of the road. About three hundred hands are now employed, to be increased in October to six hundred, and the work will be pressed to its completion with the utmost er ergy. It is the expectation and determination of the company to have it finished and in operation in two years from this time.

Fernandina is stoated at the horthern point of Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Maryle Sound. It has no atmirable harbor, with an ample depth of water for a large commerce. It is about 152 miles from Charleston, or about twelve hours' run by steamers. T THE FLORIDA RAILROAD.—A person connected with the operations of the Florida Railroad, has given us

The arrival of the Vincennes, from a three and a half years cruise, was published in the Herain of Monday. She subjected to the process of inspection. This is probably her last cruise, as she has seen a great deal of service,

and is now about thirty years old.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Vin-

cennes:—
John Rogers, commander; H. K. Stevens, lieutenant;
John V. McCollum, lieutenant; T. Scott Fillibrown, lieutenant; John H. Russell, lieutenant; Beverly Kennon, lieutenant; John H. Russell, lieutenant; Beverly Kennon, lieutenant; William Grier, surgeon: W. Brynton Boggs, purser, E. M. Kern, artist; William Stimpson, naturalist; Emile K. Knorr, draghtsman; Arthur Witsleben, assistant do; Anton Schornborn, meteorologist; Thomas Niblo, purser's clerk; F. H. Bierbower, captain's clerk; James Fowens, carpentag; Richard Berry, sailmaker; Joseph Kent, master's mate.

The Vincennes left this port on her last cruise, under the command of Captain Ringgold, on the 9th of May.

the command of Captain Ringgold, on the 9th of May, 1853, and put into Norfolk, where she joined the U.S. steamer Hancock, the brig Porpoise, the schooner Jas. Fenimore Cooper, and the storeship John P. Kennedy. Fenimore Cooper, and the storeship John P. Konnedy. The five vessels formed the squadron of the surveying expedition to the Pacific ocean, under the command o Capitain Ringgold, the Vincennes being the flaship. The squadron left Norfolk on the 11th of June, 1853, and sailed direct for Madeira, where they remained but a few days. From Madeira they went to the Cape de Verds, touching at Port Fraya, and after a short stay there, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where they arrived about the middle of September of the same year. Hore they laid in provisions, and taking their departure on the 9th of November, sailed direct to Sydney, Australia, where they arrived in forty-seven days. On the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Sydney they made deep sea soundings when the weather permitted. While in the parallel of 47 deg, they tound a depth of seven thousand fathoms. The route between Australia and China was minutely surveyed, and the charts, whicher perhaps more accurate than any that have been taken of this part of the ocean, are now in the possession of the Navy Department at Washington.

In January, 1864, the Vincennes proceeded north, towards the Carolina Islands, and made surveys in the Coral, Sea. To the south of Solomon Islands they found a depth of 2,150 fathoms. This was near the island of In January, 1864, toe
In January, 1864, toe
wards the Carolina Islands, and made survey found a
Coral Sea. To the south of Solomon Islands they found a
depth of 2,150 fathoms. This was near the island of
Manicolo, where the distinguished French Admiral La
Perouse was shipwrecked. Ffigen minute guns were
fired on the flag ship and a French flag was noisted in
commemoration of the hero who lost his life on this

fred on the flag ship and a Freach flag was noisted in commemoration of the hero who lost his life on this island.

From Manicolo the V. sailed southward of the Ladrone islands to the China sea. The first port; at which she stopped were Macao and Hong Kong, where the Vincennes was joined by the other vessels of the squadron. The expediti m was delayed off the Chinese coast for a period of six months, in consequence of the revolution which was then in progress among the Celestials, and which interfered to a considerable extent with our commerce in that part of the world. It was at this particular time that the squadron of Commodore Perry made its appearance among the Japanese islands. Commander Ringgold was obliged to leave his ship, on account of serious indisposition, and returned to the United States in the steamship Susquehanna. The command devolved upon Capt. Rogers, of the steamer Hancock.

On the 12th of September, 1854, the Porpoise left Hong Kong, to prosecute the surveys in the Pacidis, and the other vessels of the squadron sailed about the same time. On the 21st of September, the Porpoise was lost sight of, and was never seen after. She was lost, it is supposed, in a typhoon, and not one of her crew of sixty mon was saved. On the arrival of the Vincennes at the Bonin Islands, the harbor of Port Filoyd was surveyed. The Loo Choo Islands were next visited, and after a survey of the surrounding waters, sailed to the Southern coast of Japan, where they succeeded in making a sur rey of the Pay of Kagostino and the southern coast of Japan, where they succeeded in making a sur rey of the

saved. On the arrival of the Vincennes at the Bonin Islands, the harbor of Port Illoyd was surveyed. The Loo Choo Islands were next visited, and after a survey of the surrounding waters, sailed to the Southern coast of Japan, where they succeeded in making a survey of the Bay of Kagosimo and the southern portion of the Japanese group. After this, the Vincennes returned to China, where she remained three months. Another visit to Japan enabled them to make complete surveys of the harbors of Simoda and Hakodadi. They next proceeded to the North, surveyed the coast of Siberia, and established a camp among the Tchutchi Indians, consisting of three marines, three sail ors, three officers, an astronomer, a botanist, an artist, a naturalist, and art in interpreter. This camp resulted in the acquisition of a great deal of scientific intelligence in regard to this part of the world, all of which has been reported to the Department at Washington. The Vincennes proceeded North to the Arctic ocean, where they were prevented from making any discoveries by the severity of the weather and the ice packs.

On their return they found all the members of the camp alive and in good health. Taking them on board, they directed their course to San Francisco, where they found orders awaiting them directing their immediate return. After some repairs to the Vincennes, they proceeded towards Cape Horn, stopping on their way at Hilo, Honolulu and Tahita. Their voyage hone was marked by most favorable weather, and they arrived at this port in seventy-four days from Tahiti.

SHARON SPRINGS, July 12, 1856.

mislakeable Bore, dc., dc.

The first hop of the season came off last night at the Pavilion, and a dull affair it was. The codfish element predominated, and, as usual where that is the case, there was a good deal of shyness, and a general unwillingness to face the music. There is such a large proportion of retired dry goods and wholesale grocers at present at rally afraid to compromise their position by mixing freely together. This aristocratic reserve so moved the ire of nese sarabund, unless some of the beaux set the exam-ple. This had the effect of shaming the young dough-faces into an effort, and, taking heart of grace, the Allspices and Taffetas were soon to be seen mingling in the evo-lutions of the cotillon and schottische, touching the ends of each other's fingers as if they were defiled with pitch, and contemptuously snuffing the air, as if it were redolent of the perfumes of their fathers' stores. It was really of the pertunes of their fathers' stores. It was really pitiable to see how those foolish people marred their own enjoyment. Had their minds been less occupied with the fear of endangering a position which they never had and never can attain, they would have amused themselves heartily and raised themselves in the estimation of those to whose level they aspire. As it was, they spoiled their fun and offered a most lamentable spectacle of niaiserite.

heartily and raised themselves in the estimation of those to whose level they aspire. As it was, they spoiled their form and offered a most lamentable spectacle of niciserie.

One of the characteristic features of such a disjointed state of so bety as this, is the invariable intrusion of some ill bred and brazen taced fellow, who, unconscious of the ridicule of his rôle, is continually forcing his attentions on the sensitive aspirants to fashionable distinction, and bringing out with broader relief the uncomfortable anomalies of their position. The scene on Friday night was rendered deliciously piquant by the active buffonery of a fellow of this sort. Looking like a German tailor out on a holiday, and blessed with the unblushing confidence and apl mo of the Teutonic Schneider, he managed to break up clique after clique of our would be fashionables, as they ensonsed themselves in corners to sneer at or pass judgment on the company. The effect of his presence was electrical. Terrified at the first of being taken for his party, no sconer did he approach it than the conclave dissolved itself. Unabashed, and, indeed, apparently unconscious of the rebuil, our Marpiot passed on to the next gathering, and exercised upon it the same solvent influence. It seemed as if the fellow had had a mission to embarrass and torture the finid and excited sensibilities of all the newly fedged parcennes in the room. It was a scene for a dramatist, and in the hands of Burton would have formed an inmitable tableau of the social life of New York.

From what I have said it will be seen that the society of what is called the first hotel in the place is somewhat composite in its character, and does not quite correspond with the pretensions which its inmates arrogate to it. As regards the house itself, no establishment can be better ordered or more comfortable in point, of accommodation. I spend only of the fost had for the subsidishment which are frequented by the Southern and Eastern people, and which have no attractions for the natives of

THE CONQUEST OF CANADA—We have several times alluded to the alarm experienced by the Cuadians, on the occasion of the passage of the lutle iron stemmer intended to replace the incommodious Survivor, in the service of the Topographical Engineers on angel in the expioration of the lakes. We hear from one of the officers, who came round with her, an anecdate or two which illustrates the anxiety of our neighbors, and reflects upon them more credit for loyalty than common sense. It was stated by the Quebec Gasetie, on "good authority," that the steamer had, concealed in her hold, some laisthan guns of the largest calibre. Now, aside from the fact that her decks are totally incompetent to support heavy guns, are the other facts that she has neither ports for guns of any size, nor a magazune to contain an come of powder, and the only gun or firearm of any description she had on board, while passing through Conada, was a one pounder piece, belonging to the son of an officer. This formidable piece of ordnance a quizzical old sailor on board represented to the troubled Can disans as a terrific weapon, and hence their fears. On her arrival at St. Catherines the Mayor of the city can e on board, and after carefully inspecting the vessel he requested as a personal favor to be allowed to inspect her infernal machine." The officers denied any knowledge of such an apparatus; but the zealous loyalist insisted upon it that there was on board a new fangled machine for throwing hot water, and could not be talked out of the belief. Privately, we would say to our neighbors, that they are in the greatest possible danger, and that they will do well to look out for gunboats like the Jefferson Davis.—Buffale Espress.

Chamber of Commerce.

OVEMENT TO SECURE THE REPUNDING OF THE DUTIES UPON GOODS DESTROYED BY THE GREAT PIRE OF 1845.

The Chamber of Commerce was on Monday, at 1 P. M.,

take action for the recovery of duties paid on goods burned in the great fire of 1845.

pointed at the previous meeting, presented the following report and accompanying resolutions:—

Whereas, I appears by recent proceedings and debates in the liouse of Representatives of the United States upon a bit foliuse of Representatives of the United States upon a bit and unbroake nade on good destroyed by fire in the original and unbroake nade on goods destroyed by fire in the original and unbroake nade on good and the control of the principal benefits to accrue from said bill will original said property of every description of about the militions of dollars; and whereas, from the best information of dollars; and whereas, from the best information of dollars; and whereas, from the said information still remain in the hands of the merchants, the sufferers, said of the claims for the return of the dutter on condense destroyed, in their original and unbroken packages, never exceeded the sum of four millions of dollars; and whereas, the claims still remain in the hands of the merchants, the sufferers exceeded the insurance pad—therefore, be it.

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and especially those representing this city, be, and they for the sum of the

vol. 6, page 3, United States Statutes, in 1798
" " 15, " 1798
" " 32, " " 1801
" " 44, " " 1837
" " 691, " " 1839
Vol. 5, "284, " " 1840
" " 778, " 1850, 1852 and 1853
The report and resolutions were directed to be sent on forthwith to Washington, after which the Board adjourned.

The report and resolutions were directed to be sent on forthwith to Washington, after which the Board adjourned.

Serious Accident to the New York Passenger Train—Remarkable Escape of Passengers.

[From the Boston Traveller, July 14.]

A rather serious, but fortunately not fatal accident occurred to the passenger train which left New York at 5 'M. yesterday, for Boston, over the New York and New Haven Railroad. This train, which takes the Sunday mail for Boston, and a single car for the few passengers, that may offer, had only about twenty-five passengers, that may offer, had only about twenty-five passengers, all of whom were males. The train has left Longmandow station on the Hartford and Springfield road, between which and Springfield there is a level, open stretch, where a good head of steam is put on.

According to the belief of the engineer, a headway of at least forty miles an hour had been attained, when the locomotive suddenly struck something lying on the track, which threw it off. For about two hundred feet or more it ran upon the sleepers, when the wheels plunged into the sot ground, plunghing it up for about thirty feet; the trucks then became detached and the locomotive jumped over to the other track and thence into a field, one end resting near the track. The tender was turned round on the track, and the baggage car thrown upon its side. The passenger car was thrown from the track and its forward trucks torn off, but otherwise it was not injured, the resistance of the soft earth bringing it up gradually behind the baggage car.

The engineer, Mr. Charles Bavidson, romained with the track and its forward trucks torn off, but otherwise it was not injured, the resistance of the soft earth bringing it up gradually behind the baggage car.

The engineer, Mr. Charles Bavidson, romained with the engineer was sitting just behind him on the engine when the accident occurred. The first that he recollects of the mother accident occurred. The first that he recollects of the mother was them for the accident. Th

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The downward tendency of prices still continues. There was a little more activity at the first board, and the Compared with prices current at the close yesterday, Illi ois Central bonds declined 14 per cent; Cumberland, 14 New York Central Railroad, & Cleveland and Toledo, & Eric, & Reading, & Michigan Central Railroad, & Railroad stock opened at 107%, and closed at 107% per cent, cash. There was a sale at 10814 per cent, buyer hirty days. Railroad bonds were not freely offered thi orning. There was no material change in prices. The difficulties among the coal dealers of Schuylkill county have depressed Reading between one and two per cent The bulk of operations was in Reading and Erie. In other stocks the transactions were limited. New York Central

heavy market. The former pays four per cent and the latter five per cent on the 1st of August, and holders are desirous of securing the dividend.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales

Draper — \$3000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Extension 7's, interest added.

75
3000 Chicago and Mississippi RR 10's, inter't added 51
26 shares Chicago, St. Faul and Fond du Lac RR, 35
111 shares Bellefontaine and Indiana RR. 21
200 shares do. 20½
40 shares Island City Bank. 51
10 shares Atlantic Bank. 51
10 shares Atlantic Bank. 63½
100 shares New York and Eric KR. 63½
100 shares New York and Eric KR. 63½
100 shares New York and Eric KR. 63½
100 shares New York Contral R. 100 shares New York Contral Architecture Company, ½;
100 Shares New York Contral and Michigan Southern closed steady at prices current in the morning. At the close the tendency of the market was downward, but there were no stocks of consequence pressing for sale. The bears

The carnings of the Catawissa Railroad Company for June, 1856, were as follows:—

Increase..... \$2,567 40 By the arrival of the steamship Canadian, at Quebec, from Liverpool, we have four days later intelligence. The news is unimportant. Quotations for cotton show an advance of about 1/4, with a fair amount of business. Breadstuffs were dull and declining. The weather in

tural purposes. Consols were quoted at 95 ½ a 95 ½ per cent for money. We have no later returns from the Bank of England. The next steamer will bring the next weekly report. From the improvement in consols we should judge that specie was going into the bank, and that the money market was daily growing easier.

lated to do more towards inflating the market value of our likely to result from our over accumulations in the money market. An increase of bullion in the Bank of England is much better for us than an increase of bullion in our own banks. A low rate of interest in London will give us a greater supply of capital than any expansion on the part of our banks. We therefore look upon the financial movements in London as of the utmost impor-tance to our domestic interests, and anticipate a demand much above current prices. Illinois Central, Northern Indiana, Goshen first mortgage, Michigan Southern Sink-ing Fund, Erie bonds, and State stocks generally, must seon feel the effects of the abundance and cheapness of money in London. British capital will look to this counout of the Credit Mobilier, will turn the attention of capital from London to the securities of the United States, and we have no doubt will induce the more cautious and prudent moneyed men of the Continent to look to the United States for the emthemselves in the speculative operations of the Credit Mo bilier. The probability of a financial collapse in France and throughout Continental Europe is too great to attracting "ments from across the Channel, and we are therecapital seeking permanent employment in sound, safe se curities. This country is happily free from any genera speculation. The prosperity which pervades every section and every interest has a healthy basis. It is real and substantial, and rests upon the industry of all class upon the immense results which will have been realized from that industry. Every interest of the country has are in fact the basis of all prosperity, have been enormous, and every year must add largely to the surplus. the means of transportation so abundant, that nearly all danger of short supplies has disappeared. With all danger of short supplies has disappeared. With this important element of wealth guaranteed, we have nothing to fear. With a surplus of breadstuffs equal to any ordinary foreign demand, we must annually draw millions upon millions from foreign consumers. This source of prosperity, we trust, never will flow in less volume, but, on the contrary, pray that it may at all times prove equal to the wants of the civilized world, in any extremity. The prospect of an active foreign demand for our breadstuffs throughout the present year is at this moment very flattering. With a har vest which bids fair to be even greater than that ot last year, this is particularly encouraging, and will give the producing classes the power of becoming greater con-sumers of foreign manufactures and products. Our cot-ton crop is likely to be larger than usual, and the European demand in excess of the present year. If, with hese elements of national wealth in full activity, we have the demand anticipated for our State stocks and railroad bonds, we can safely calculate upon a state of internal

and Great Britain, in all their financial and commercial relations, must make us the recipient of a vast amoun British capital during periods of abundance. the fall of 1854 a very disastrous panic occurred in this country, from the sudden demand made upon us from abroad, for the payment of claims which had accumulated during the previous four or five years of prosperity and plethors. These claims were in the shape of temporary investments, from money which had accumulated here in the way of trade, and was employed here at better rates of interest than ruled in London or on the Continent. The prosecution of the war with Russia, the contraction of commercial operations and increase ed value of money, compelled the withdrawal of tempora ry investments on this side of the Atlantic, and created a demand in our own markets which, for the time, was equal to anything of the kind ever known. Fortunately we were in a condition to meet the crisis, although not without serious sacrifices. Within a period of ninety days we returned more foreign capital than was received in any previous twelve months; and the effect of such a studen and severe drain upon our resources was felt for come time after. Large amounts of our public stocks are returned and the proceeds drawn from us in specie. in the spring of 1855 we were at about the lowest point in the amount of foreign indebtedness of a character distincfrom stock securities. From the fall of 1854 to the summer of 1855, it was one steady contraction in the general business of the country. During that time we were engaged in the Equidation of all debts, in the contraction of busi ness, and in the practice of every species of economy pecessary to extricate ourselves from pecuniary emba rassments. Having paid off all foreign claims, a reviva ommenced in our domestic affairs. The contraction of ousiness caused accumulations of capital in the hands of the mercantile classes, and in the summer of 1855 the money market became easy again, after nearly twelve months of stringency. The supply of money was greater than the demand, simply from the absence of business engagements. In the month of August last year, the first vest proved abundant, after a year or two of scarcitya new impetus was given to commercial operations. Everybody was out of debt, and money was a drog About that time the Bank of England commenced putting up the rate of interest, and an advance was reported carly every thirty days. Fortunately for us, we were not indebted abroad, and were therefore in a measure independent of European financial embarrasements. The contracting of large loans by the governments of Great Britain and France raised the value

of money materially. In October we had a moderate

The intimate connection existing between this country

has ever been discovered. It was undoubtedly produced by the return of large amounts of our stock securities from Europe. Stocks run down rapidly in this market, and the panic was confined to Wall street speculators. It was not of long duration. The continuance of the war was not of long duration. The continuance of the war kept the European money markets in a very stringent condition. The Bank of England's bullion run down to low figure, and in the height of the drain supplies from this cour ry nearly ceased. From November, 1864, to March, 1886, our exports of specie were limited. Fortu-nately, during that period our public stocks ruled at such low prices that foreign holders could not realize without serious sacrifices, and they were, therefore, in a measure forced to keep them out of the market. The condition of the commercial relations of this country and Great the commercial relations of this country and Great Britain, at the time, was such as to prohibit drawing to help the Bank of England as much as possible. In March last, there first appeared decided indications of an important change. The revival of trade then commenced, our importations rapidly increased, probabilities of peace daily became stronger, and public confidence was gradually but steadily strengthened. The shipments of specie were renewed, and commercial transactions returned again to their natural channels. There was, however, no change in the financial policy of foreigners. Every dollar was drawn home as it accumulated to their credit, as it was wanted more there and was worth more than here. With very heavy importations we could not prevent a very active exportation of specie. As the spring advanced, the probability of peace being established became more apparent, and with it renewed activity of business. The promulgation of peace, in April, gave a great impetus to commercial operations, and since that time there has been a rapid recovery. The greatest effect is visible in the London money market. From the moment the Peace Conference in Paris concluded its labors, the finan-cial affairs of Great Britain have steadily improved. The Bank of England has increased its supply of bullion and reduced the rate of interest. Last year at this time a movement just the contrary was going on. This great change cannot but prove highly advantageous to all the leading interests of this country, and give a new impulse to all business operations. The sound and healthy condition of our financial and commercial affairs must attract the attention of foreign capitalists to a greater degree than minent stock securities. We are deeply interested in the condition of the Bank of England, and our receipts of California gold would do us more good deposited in the vaults of that institution than in the banks of Wall street. The advices recently received of the increase of rate of interest, have given a greater impetus to prices cumulations of specie in Wall street during the past three months. We are upon the eve of an important

Increase..... \$384 59 The following table will show the cash assets and liabilities of the New Orleans banks on the 5th inst.:-

Banks or New Orleans banks on the 5th inst.:—

Banks or New Orleans.

Banks Sop New Orleans.

Specie. Circulation. Deposits.

Citizens Bank. 33,942,820 31,938,695 \$3,030,200 \$2,837,762

Canal Bank... 1,601,520 658,586 1,104,855 68,7467

Louisiana... 3,219,081 1,791,601 997,074 8,087,588

Louisiana State 3,817,034 1,697,941 1,572,125 3,238,589

Mech. & Trad's. 742,627 320,687 394,195 745,499

Bk of N.Orleans 1,355,724 216,552 605,105 749,923

Southern Bank. 1,42,255 134,625 202,275 155,789

Union Bank... 1,000,954 297,495 559,300 862,935 Total \$15,822,015 \$7,105,733 \$8,525 149 \$12,468,281 The following table exhibits the respective amounts of exchange held by the various banks, and also the sums

table of deposits as shown above —

Banks. Exchange.

Citizens' \$882,509

Canal \$55,079

Louisiana 786,862

Louisiana State \$69,863

Mecbanics' and Traders' \$57,423

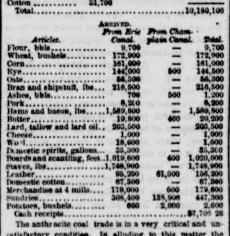
Rank of New Orleans \$269,420

Southern 765,001

Union \$71,039 table of deposits as shown above :-167.041 As compared with the previous week the following

changes are shown:—
Decrease in short loans......

The following statement shows the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the canals at, and the quantity



The anthracite coal trade is in a very critical and unratisfactory condition. In alluding to this matter the Miners' Journal has the following:—The coal operators seld a consultation yesterday, to take into consideration the present state of trade. It was generally conceded that no further reduction in prices could possibly take placeto govern the supply by the demand, until purchasers wanted it and would pay a remunerating price for its production. To what extent collieries will be suspended we are not prepared to state; | but we feel confident that the shipments will be largely curtailed, until there is a greater demand for coal and better prices paid than are now offered.

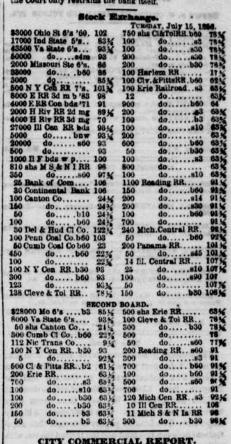
pened, leading from the Lehigh and Scranton regionsurnishing a large quantity of coal during the balance of the season, and also during the winter, has caused great imidity among purchasers in the New York market. As they have failen so much short of their calculations thus ar, we think the public ought to be satisfied that they cannot expect very heavy supplies during the coming winter. The trade on new roads moves slowly, particularly the first year—as all experience has proved—and we think we hazard nothing in stating that the Lehigh ons of coal to market from December 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857, if the quantity reaches that amount, and of this quantity not one-half will reach New York. After this year, the trade must necessarily incresse from that quar-ter, as the facilities and demand increase—but not in so great a ratio as many persons anticipate.

In the case of the Bank of Fayetteville, the Supreme

Court of North Carolina has decided that in 1848, when he bank was chartered, there was no general law in existence prohibiting the issue of small bank notes, and hat under its charter the bank had a right to issue small notes up to the let day of January, 1856, when the new revised code went into operation. But after that date, the bank had no right to issue notes of a denomination less than \$3. The Fayetteville Glacreer of the 10th inst.

We are authorized to say that the bank will not hereafter pay out any note under \$3. Of course it will re-deem any of its notes, large or small, as usual, on their deem any of its hotes, angel of supersess our hope presentation. But we may be allowed to express our hope that the public, to whom these small notes are an incal-culable convenience, will not pay them into bank, either that bank or any other, for they cannot then be re issued. They will necessarily become scarce; but let us have the benefit of them as long as possible. We are informed by a legal gentleman who has read the opinion of the Court, that it extends only to notes issued since the lat day of January, 1856, the Court not being at liberty to decide as to the legality of the continued circulation of notes issued previous to that time, and now in the hands of individuals.

That point was not presented for decision. It is still question, therefore, whether individuals in whose band such notes now are, have not a right still to circulate them. They were lawful when issued, and the opinion of the Court only restrains the bank itself.



Tue-bay. July 15—6 P. M.
Asures continued dull, with small sales at 6½c. for pole. Pearls were nominal.

Busanstores.—Flour—The news received by the Can

dian at Quebec had a very depressing effect upon the market, which became heavy, and closed at a deline of 10c., a 15c., chiefly in the common and medium grades. The sales for to-day footed up of all kinds about 7,000 a 5,000 bbls., with some export purchases for France, at the following quotations, at about which the market

Among the sales were 700 bbls. Canadian at prices gives above. Southern was in moderate demand. The sales included about 700 a 800 bbls., at the prices embraced in the

above table of quotations. Wheat was again dull and lower with a decline in some descriptions of 3c. a 4c. per bushel. There was a fair demand at the concession, and the sales embraced about 30,000 a 40,000 bushels, including Chicago spring, at \$1 30 a \$1 35; new white Southern, at \$1 75 a \$1 83; Canadian white, \$1 50 a \$1 75; red St. prices firmer, with an active home demand. The sales embraced about 20,000 a 30,000 bushels, including dis-tilling lots, at 58c. a 60c., fair distilling cargoes; and 60c. a 62c. for good sound shipping, Western mixed and Northern. No sales of Southern yellow were reported,

Northern, at 85c. a 86c. Oats were steady, with sales of Southern at 36c. a 35c., and 43c. a 44c. for State, and 44c. a 45c. for good Western.

Correct.—There was more activity in the market, and the sales embraced about 1,800 bags Rio at 10 %c. a 11c. Corron.—The news by the Canadian at Quebec imparted greater firmness to the market. The sales embraced between 3,000 a 4,000 bales, about 2,500 of which were in transit, all firm and at full prices. At the close holders generally demanded higher rates.

Figure 12 for the firm and at full prices. At the close holders generally demanded higher rates,

Figure 37c. I liverpol about 40,000 a 50,000 bushels of grain were engaged at fregular rates, isoluding a small lot in bags at 8d. for wheat, and the bulk of the remainder in ship's bags at 7d. a 7 ½d., with small lots in bulk at 6½d. a 6 ½d., and 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. flour at 2s. a 2s. 3d., closing at 2s., and about 500 bbls. flour at 2s. a 2s. which owners were not disposed to accept, and hence no engagements of moment were reported.

To Bremen, 390 bales of cotton were engaged, as ½c. To Havre, wheat was being snipped at 15c., flour at 75c., ashes at 38, and rice at 9c. The Ocean Telegraph, for San Francisco, engaged about 50,000 feet measurements goods, at 30c., and 150 tons at \$12.50. Rates for Melbourne and Sydney ranged from 30c. to 35c. goods, at 30c., and 150 tons at \$12.50. Rates for Melbourne and Sydney ranged from 30c. to 35c.

HAY was quiet, and prices ranged from 50c. to 60c.

IRON.—A sale of 25 tons Scotch pig was made at \$32.50.

six months.

Link.—Sales of 2,000 a.3,000 bbls. Rockland were made, at 75c, for common, and \$1 06\(\frac{1}{2}\) for lump.

Molassus.—Sales of 60 hhds. Porto Rico were made, at

Molasses.—Sales of 60 hhsis. Porto Rico were made, at 46c.
Naval. Storkss.—200 bbls. spirits of turpentine were sold, at 37 ½c. Rosin-was quict. Crude turpentine was st 28 87 ½ a 28.
Ons.—Linseed was in limited stock, and prices were firm, with sales from store at 82c. a 85c., and to arrive at p. t. Whale was firm, with light sales. Crude sporm was quict, and prices unchanged.
PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market exhibited greater firmness. The sales ombraced about 500 a 600 barrels, including mess at \$20 02½ a \$20 75; and prime at \$17 62 ½; prime mess was sold at \$18. Beef continued stoady, with sales of 200 a 300 barrels at \$7 50 a \$8 25 for country prime, and at \$8 50 a \$10 for mess do.; and repacked Western at \$0 a \$11, and extra do. at \$11 a \$12 50 Other descriptions of beef were unchanged. Cut meats were scarce and firm at 9½c. for shoulders, and 10½c. a 10½c. for hams. Bacon was firm; amoked sides sold at 11c. Lard continued firm, with sales of barrels at 12½c. a 12½c. as 12½c. as 10 kegs were sold at 18c. Butter ranges from 12c. a 19c. for State and Ohio; and cheese at 6c. a \$2.50.

from 12c. a 10c. for State and Unity,

83%c.
Rick was quiet and prices unchanged.
Streams.—The sales embraced from 800 a 1,000 hogsbreads, including 80 hids. For o Rico, at 8%c., and the remainder, Cuba musecovado, at 7%c. for common, to 2c. a

83%c. and 9c. for fair to prime quality.

Wilsten.—The sales embraced about 300 a 400 barrels
at 30%c. a 41c. The rice is attributed, in part, to the advance in the price of grain.

General Chorn.—Sales of 350 bales were made at 150, a

153%c. to arrive.

Foreign Markets.

Foreign Markets.

J. G. SPALDING'S CHRCULAR.

Horouter, May 20, 1986.

During the past thirty days we have little change to note in business generally at our port. Produce has been accumulating from the plantations, which were never in finer condition; but the low price of sugar and coffee in the California market procludes shipment hence. Some 600 bbls. molasses and syrup have gone forward, and have passed from the seller here to buyer at 25c. a 30s. for the best molasses, and 35c. a 37 kg. for syrup. Foreign arrivals have been few, and we are happy to note that our already overstocked market has not received any important accessions. We cause the following remarks and prices as present ruling for staples:—Flour and breadstuffre-Sales 400 qr. sacks superfine Chile at \$14 per 200 lbs.; 400 do. California at \$12 a \$13; market tolerably supplied. A parcel of 100 bbls. Gallegos or Haxall could be readily placed at \$16. Pilot and navy bread scarce and imquired for at 10c. a 125 c. Consumption of flour about 400 bbls. monthly; bread, about 10,000 ibs. Coffee.—Fence S6 tons in the market, held at 125 c., mostly of the Pitteomb plantation, Kanai, which ranks first among those on the group for soundness and delicacy of flavor Sugars—The great bugbear of 30 per cent duty preclude export to California. Some 50 tons, at 75 c. for No. 1, 6c. for No. 2, in half bbls., granulated in hands of agents of he plantations. No inquiry for loaf, crushed, in he bbls. dull at 12 kgc. Provisions—in the absence of shipping no inquiry. \$25 asked for prime pork and member of the bls. dull at 12 kgc. Provisions—in the absence of shipping no inquiry. \$25 asked for prime pork and members and \$25 c. for dairy cheese, small size, in hims. Rice—None offered; No. 1. China might be placed at 10c. for say 150,000 lbs. Tobacco and segars—Ordinary qualities of tobacco abundant. No. 2 Manita cheroots, \$17 for; No. 2 Havana shaped, \$20 inquired for. Soap—No saies. Mait liquors—Market plentifully supplied; may be quoted at \$22 per dozen ior Byass, Bass